



Program on  
Health Effects of  
Global Environmental  
Change



JOHNS HOPKINS  
BLOOMBERG  
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

# Climate Change & Health

**EPA State and Local  
Annapolis, MD Nov. 2002**

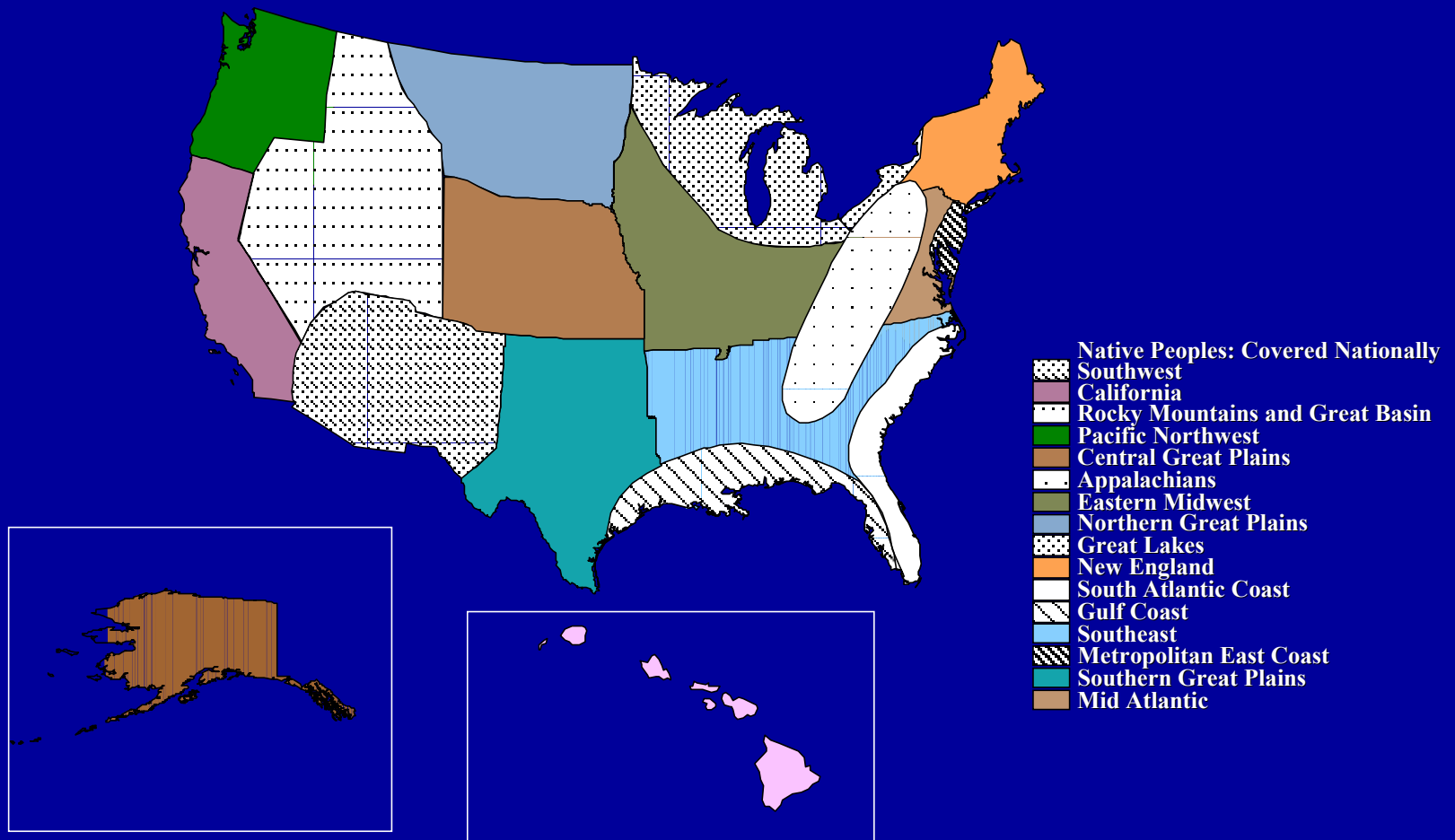
**Jonathan Patz, MD, MPH, Director**

# IPCC Third Assessment Report

## Conclusions (cont.)

- “There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities”
- Human influences will continue to change atmospheric composition throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Global average temperature and sea level are projected to rise under all IPCC SRES scenarios
  - Global surface temps. increase **1.4–5.8°C** by 2100
  - Global mean sea level rises by **9–88 cm** by 2100

# U.S. Global Change Research Program: National Climate Change Assessment Regions



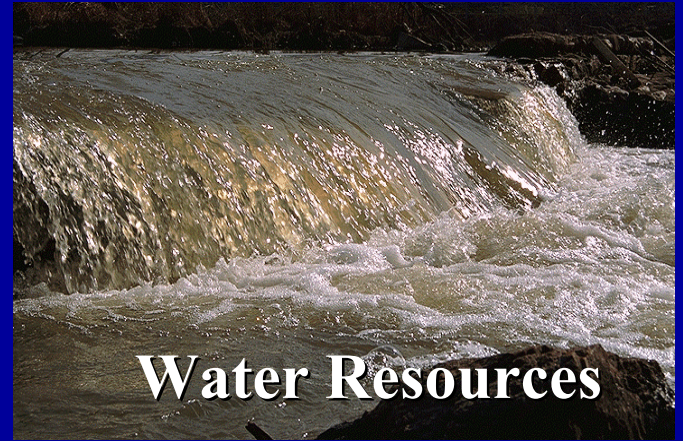
Source: USGCRP

# Five National Climate Research Sectors

**Coastal Areas**



**Water Resources**



**Forestry**



**Human Health**



**Agriculture**



# HEALTH EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

## CLIMATE CHANGE

*Temperature Rise*<sup>1</sup>

*Sea level Rise*<sup>2</sup>

*Hydrologic Extremes*

<sup>1</sup> 3°C by yr. 2100

<sup>2</sup> 40 cm " "

IPCC estimates

Urban Heat Island  
Effect

Heat Stress  
Cardiorespiratory failure

Air Pollution

Respiratory diseases, e.g.,  
COPD & Asthma

Vector-borne Diseases

Malaria  
Dengue  
Encephalitis  
Hantavirus  
Rift Valley Fever

Water-borne Diseases

Cholera  
Cyclospora  
Cryptosporidiosis  
Campylobacter  
Leptospirosis

Water resources & food  
supply

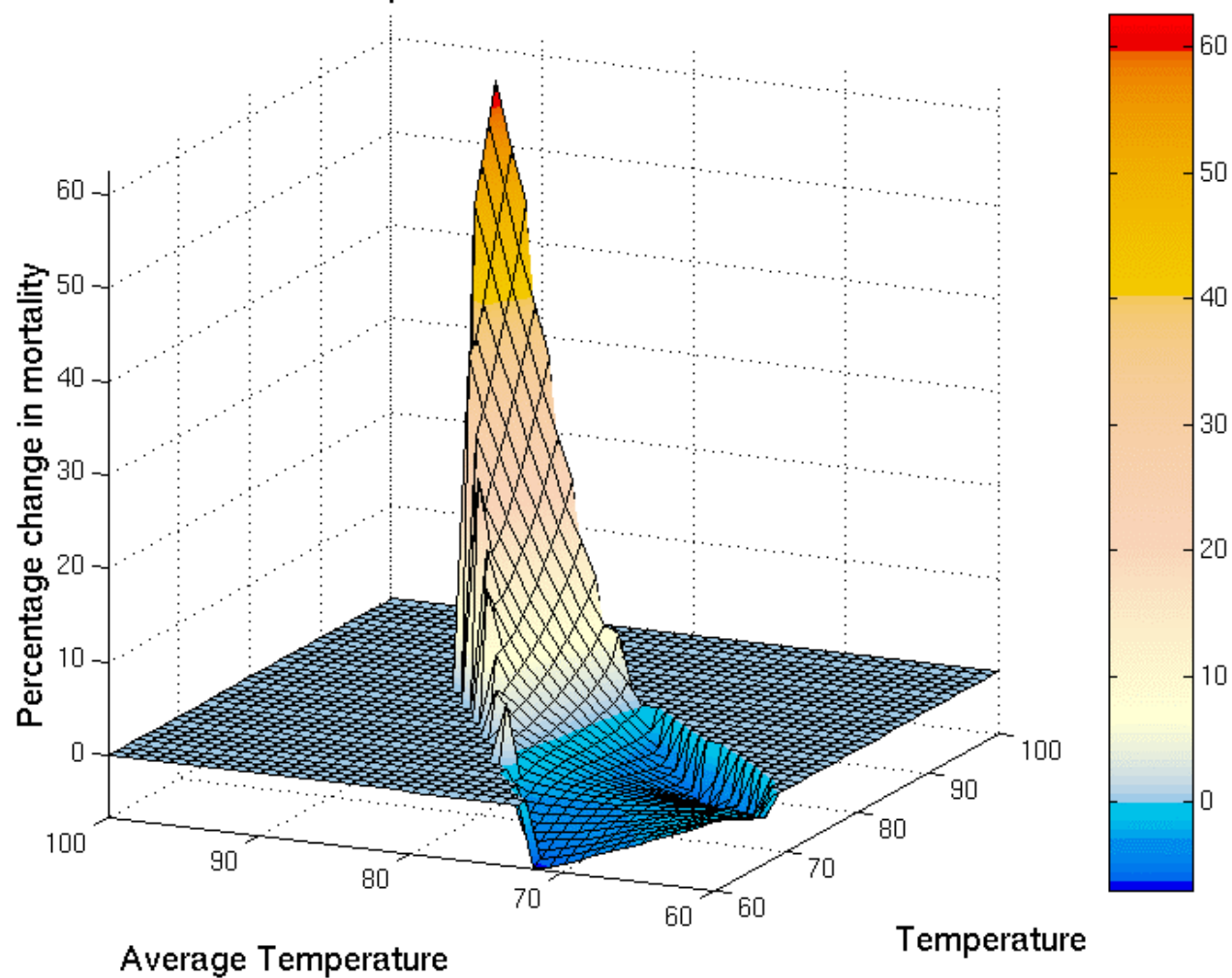
Malnutrition  
Diarrhea  
Toxic Red Tides

Environmental  
Refugees

Forced Migration  
Overcrowding  
Infectious diseases  
Human Conflicts

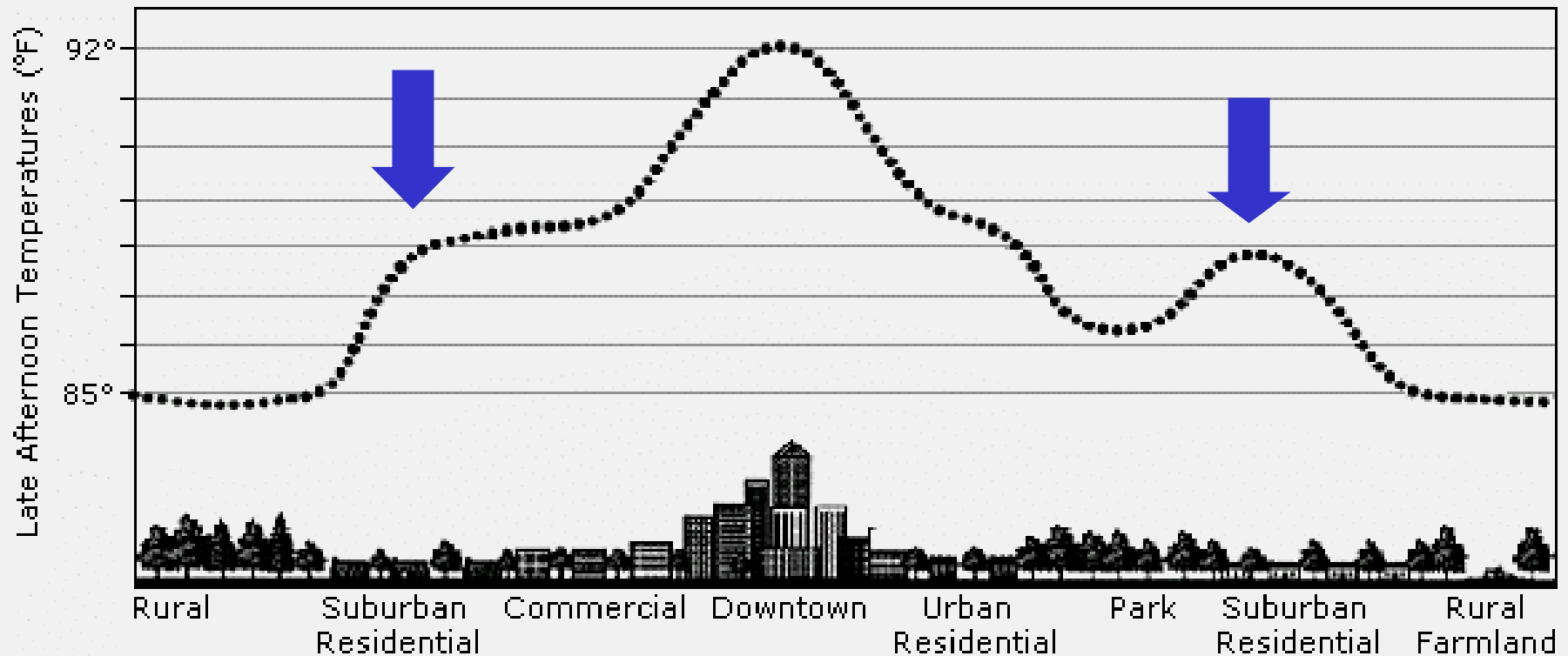


## CVD and Temperature, New York, 1987–1994

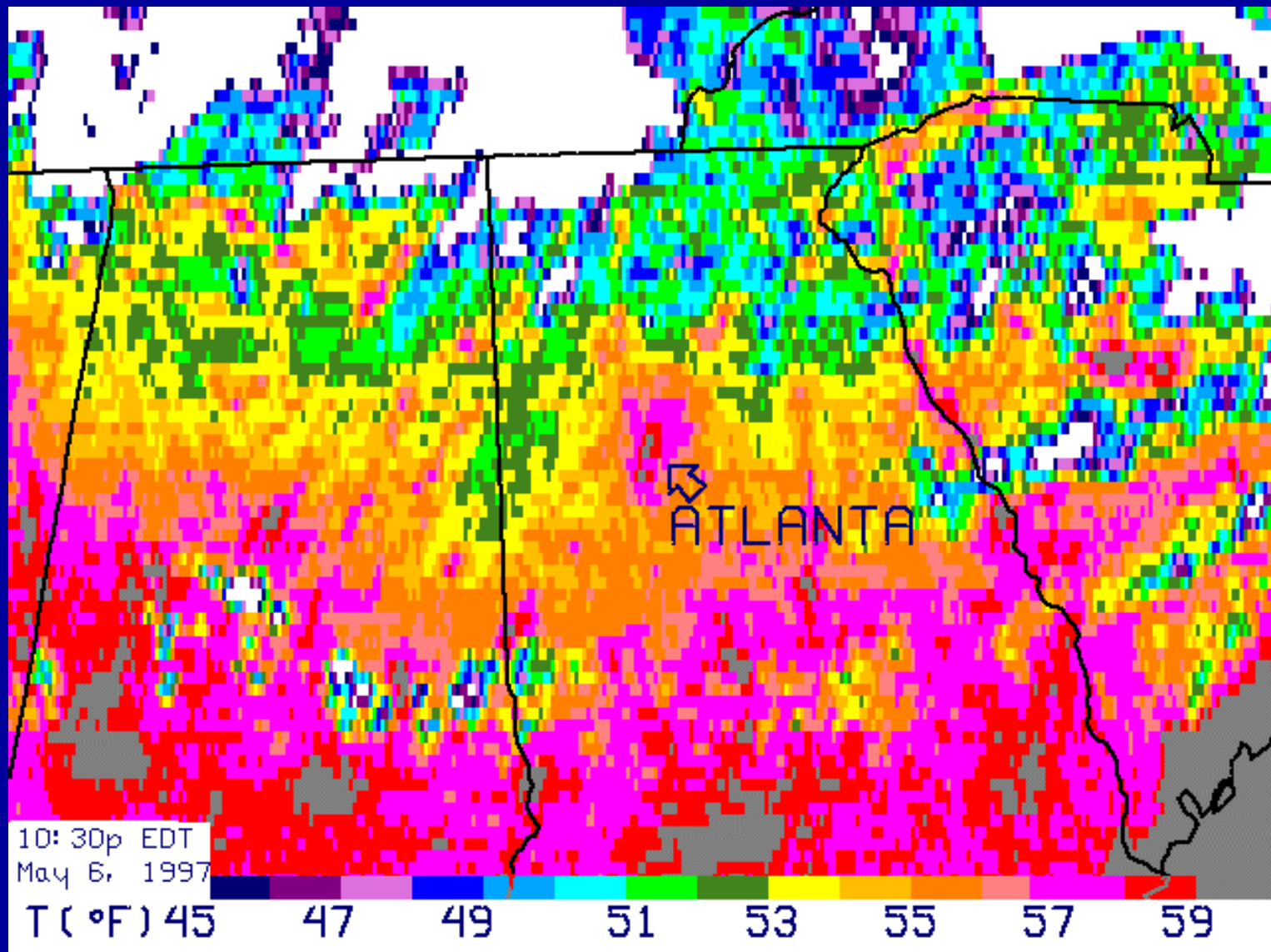


# The Heat Island

Sketch of an Urban Heat-Island Profile



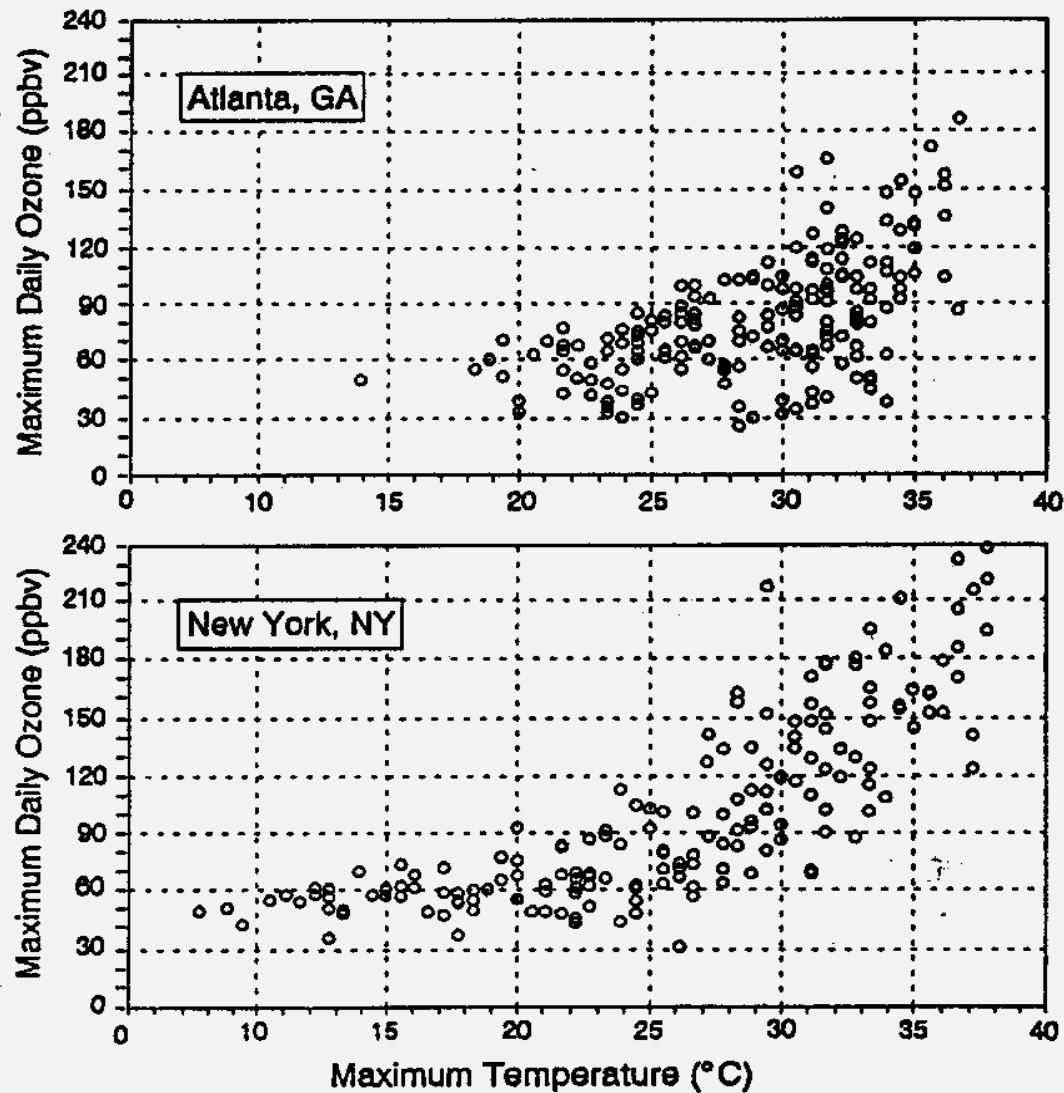
# Atlanta's Heat Island



Source: NASA Marshall Space Flight Center



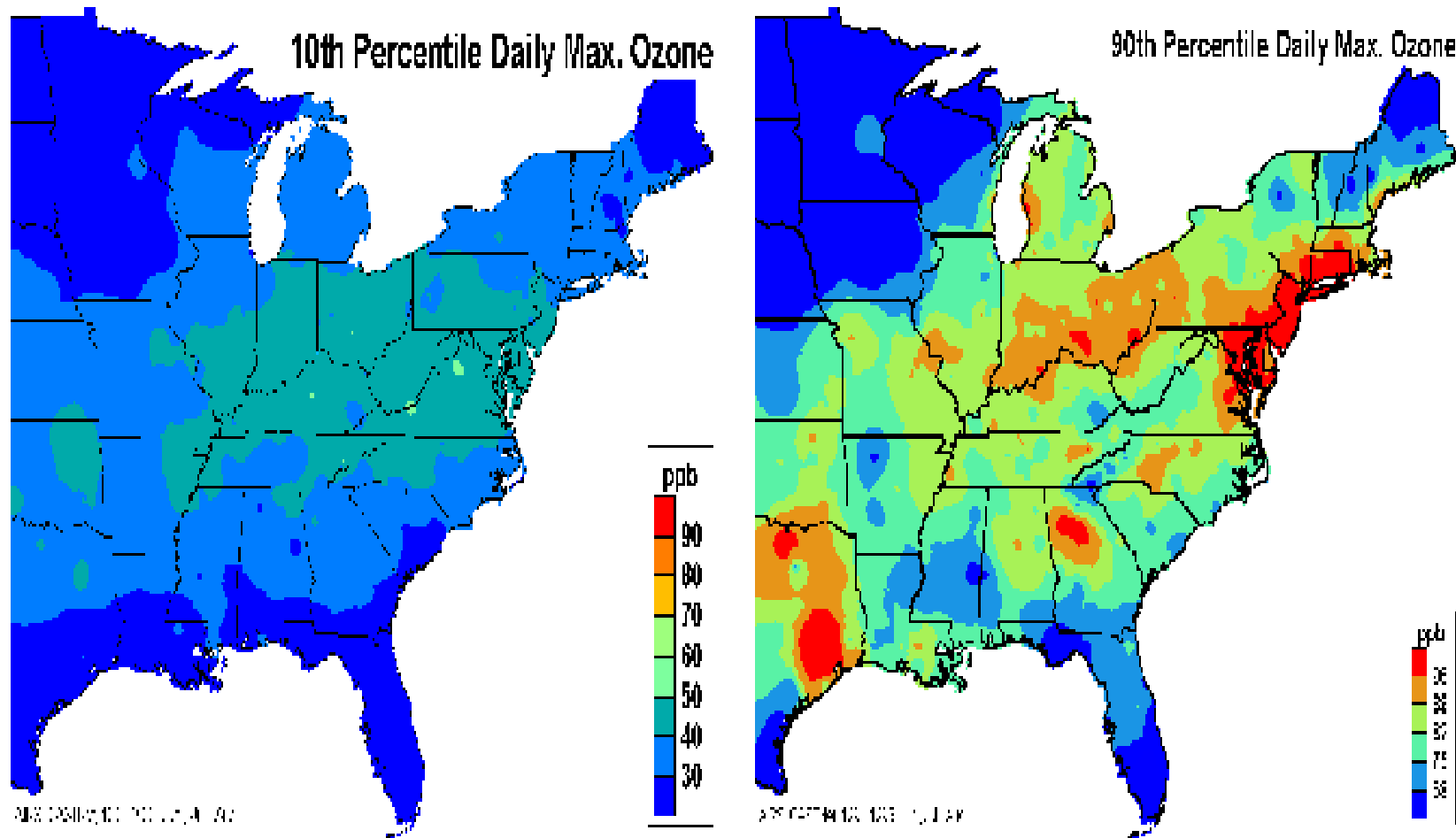
# Relationship between temperature and ground-level ozone



**Figure 5-3. Maximum daily ozone concentrations in Atlanta, GA, and New York, NY, versus maximum daily temperature, May-October, 1988-1990**

Source: (USEPA 1996a)

# Spatial variation in ozone: background and peak

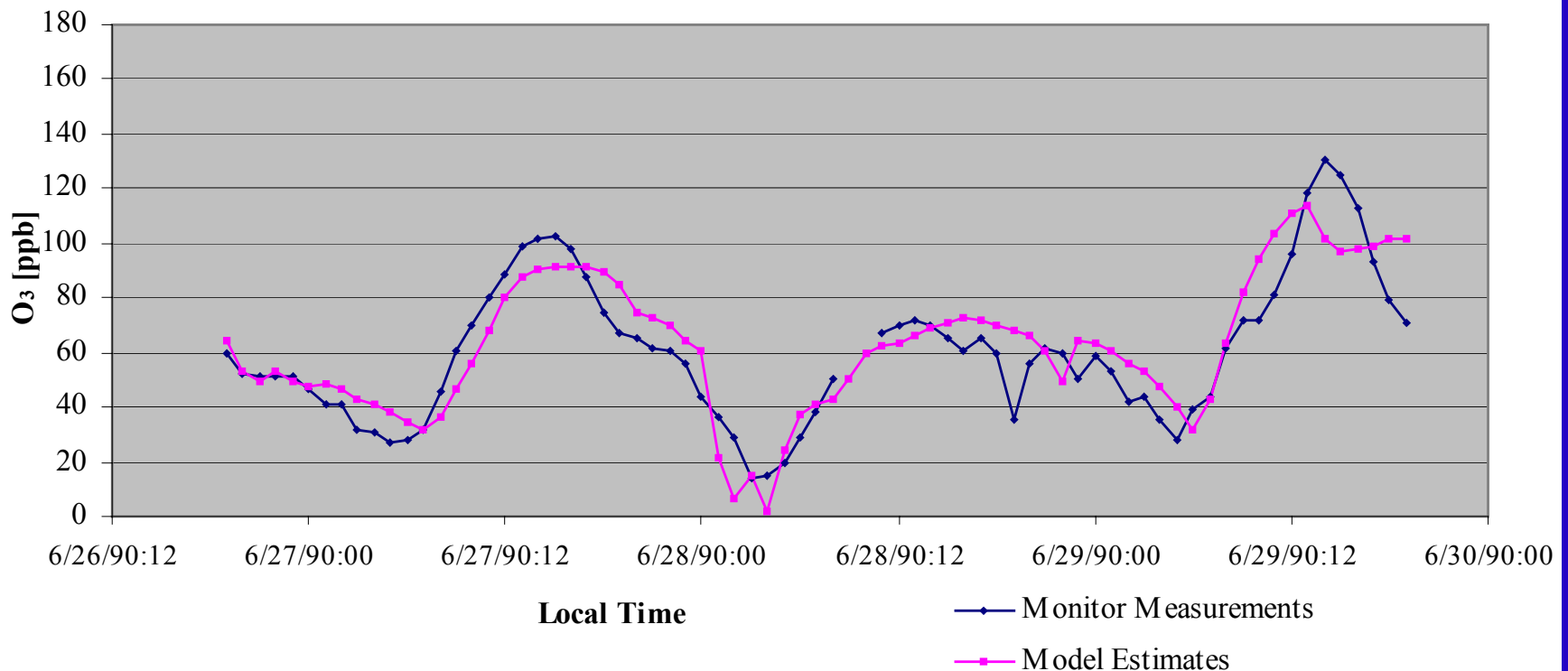


from OTAG final report, see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/rto/otag/finalrpt/>

# Applying MODELS-3 (EPA Air Pollution Model) to Mid-Atlantic Region

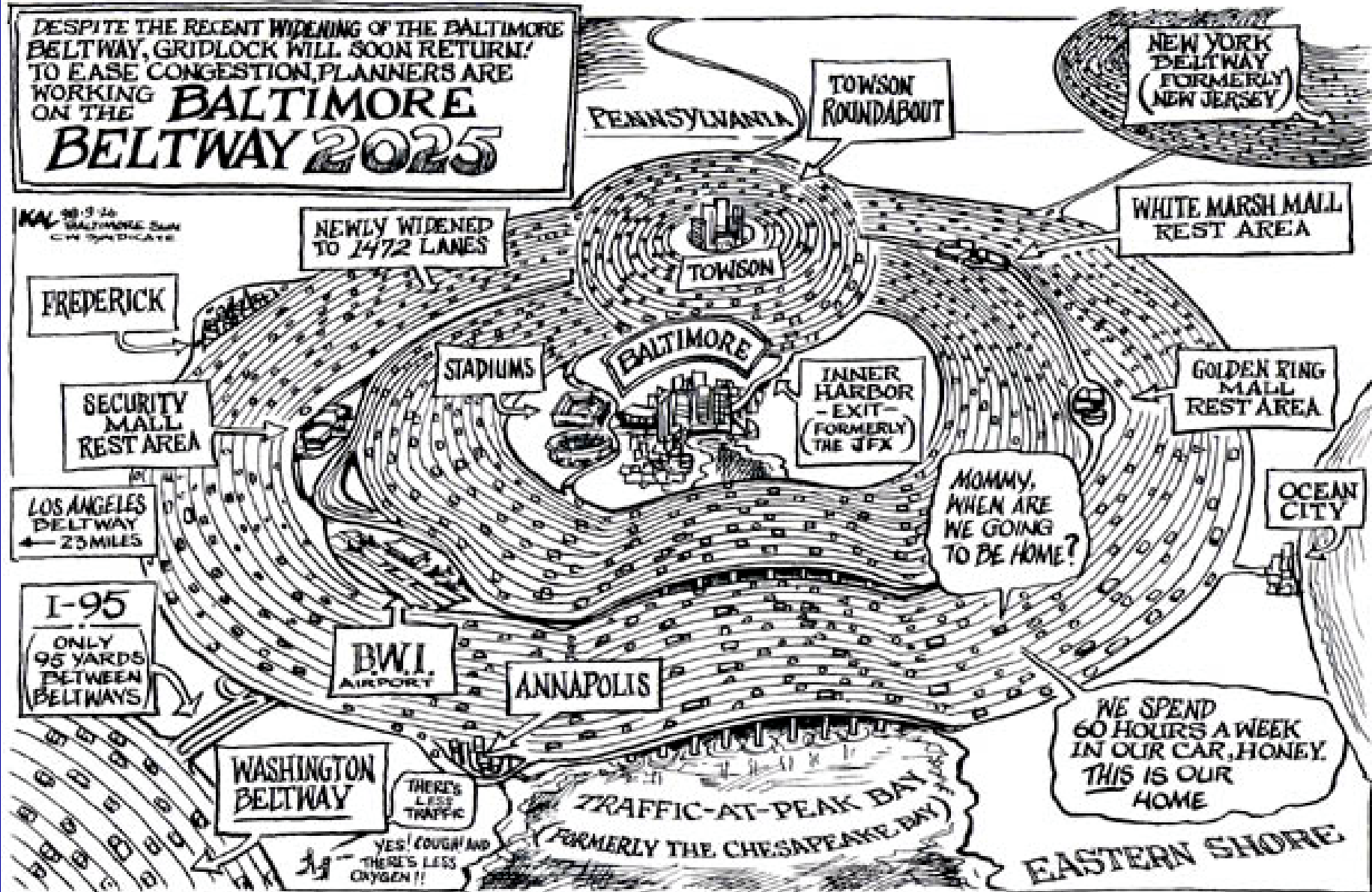
H. Ellis, M. Bell, J. Patz

Millington, MD



DESPITE THE RECENT WIDENING OF THE BALTIMORE BELTWAY, GRIDLOCK WILL SOON RETURN! TO EASE CONGESTION, PLANNERS ARE WORKING ON THE **BALTIMORE BELTWAY 2025**

KAL 98.3-10  
BALTIMORE SUN  
CIVIL SYNDICATE



September 26, 1998

*The Beltway was widened, but commuters hardly noticed.*

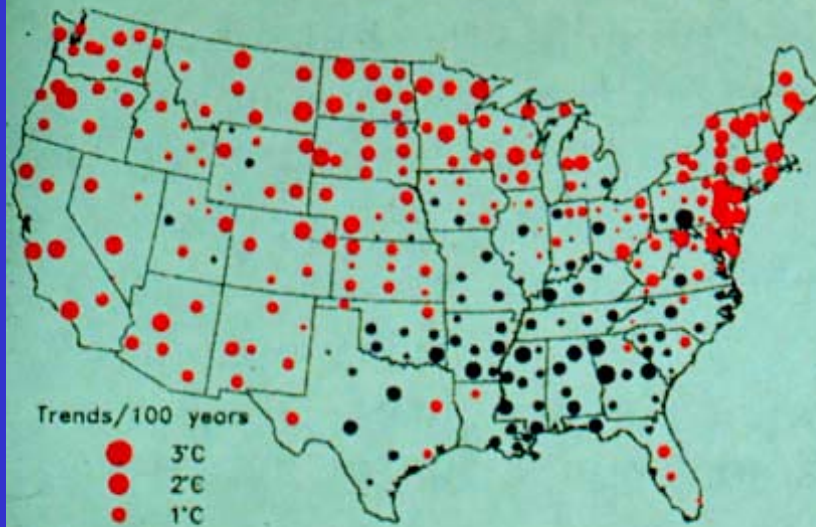
**Climate change:  
It's not just about  
warming.**





# Temperature and Precipitation Trends, 1900 to Present

## Temperature

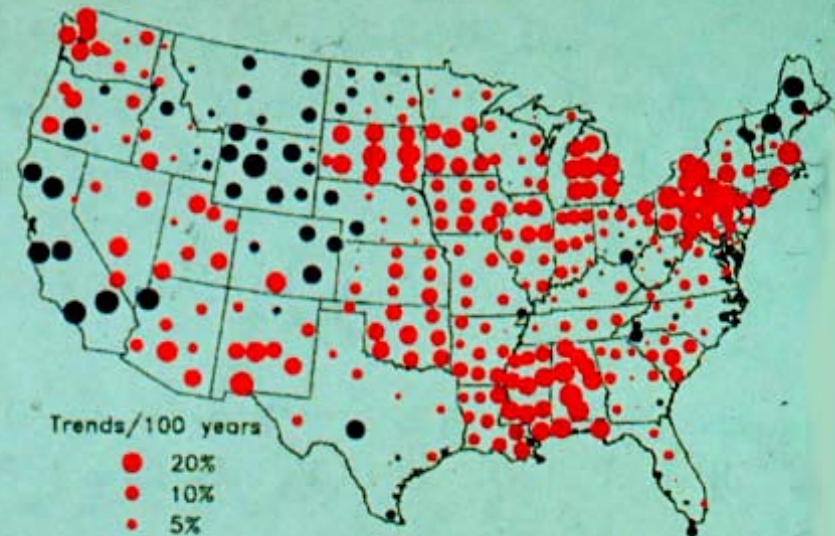


Red circles reflect warming; blue reflect cooling

Note: Unexpected cooling in southeast U.S.  
due to sulfate aerosol influence

Source: Karl et al. (1996)

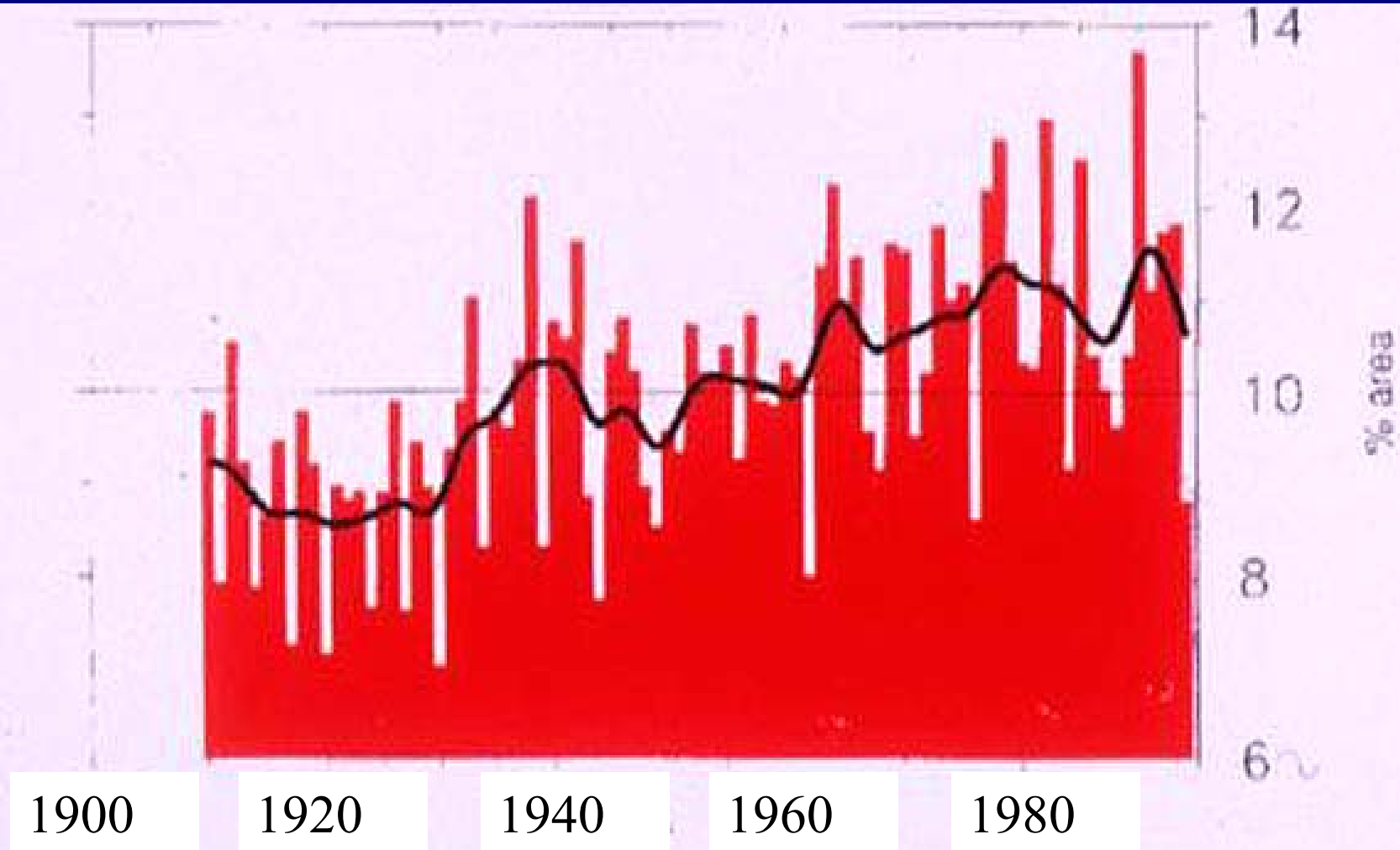
## Precipitation



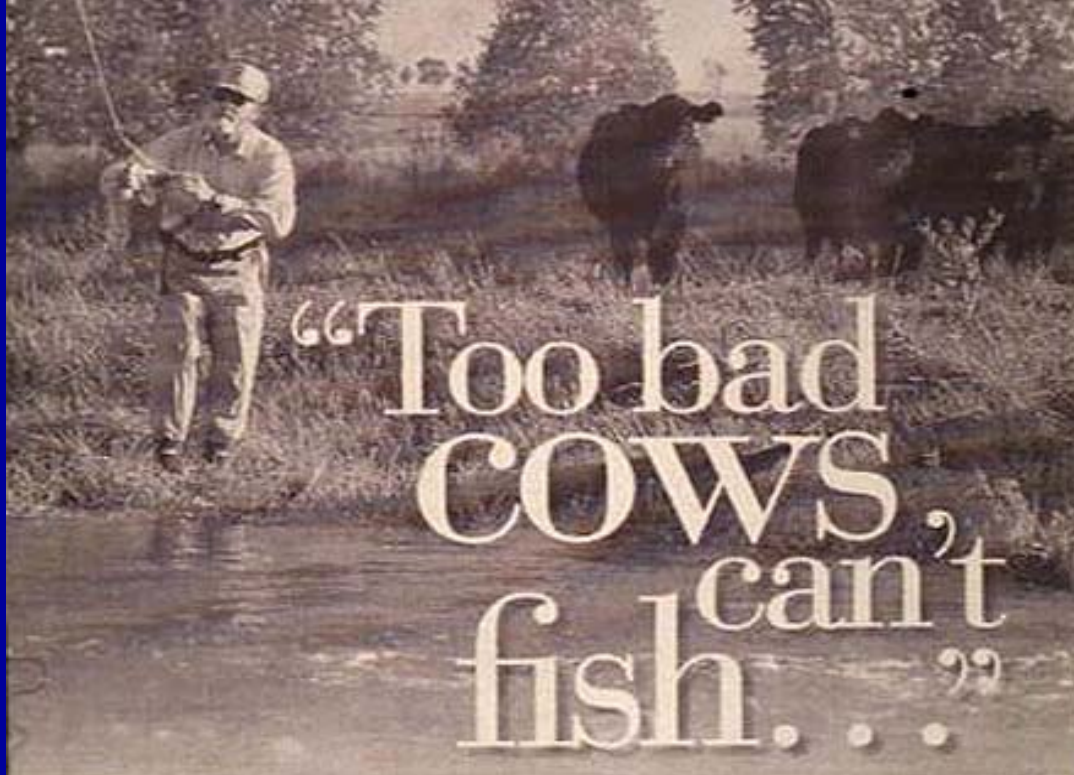
Red circles reflect increasing precipitation;  
blue reflect decreasing precipitation



# Proportion of the USA affected by much above normal annual precipitation from extreme events ( $>2$ inches/day)



Source: Karl et al. 1996



“Too bad  
**COWS**  
can't  
fish...”

“Because they live by some great streams.”



“That’s Ernie Reeves’ farm in the picture. Nice fishing. In fact, Ernie just won an award for conservation in Virginia. My name’s Robert E. Lee, and I just won here in Montana. We’re winners because we’ve worked hard to make the land better for all creatures. Like using cattle to protect the crooks – bringing them in to control vegetation, then rotating them in other land. We’ve even built a reservoir to support cattle and a new fishery at the same time. You see, everything’s pretty much related: what’s good for the environment is good for cattle. And healthier cows mean better food for your table.”

— Robert E. Lee & family, Judith Gap, MT (National Winner, 1997 Environmental Stewardship Award)

“When I want to see nature thriving, healthy...I look right here, on my ranch.”



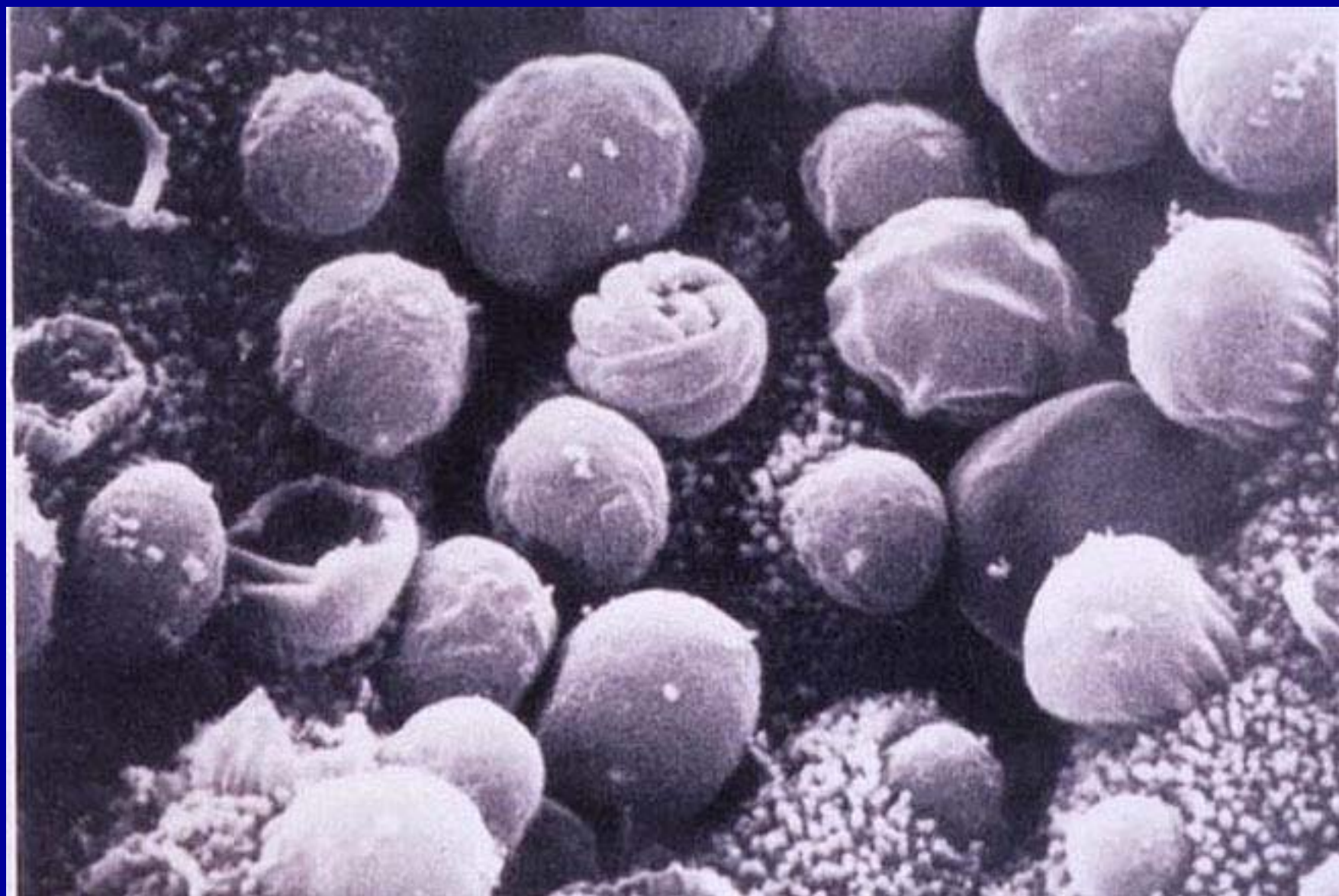
**Cattlemen: Stewards of an American Tradition**



National Cattlemen's Beef Association  
Visit our website at [www.cattlemen.org](http://www.cattlemen.org)

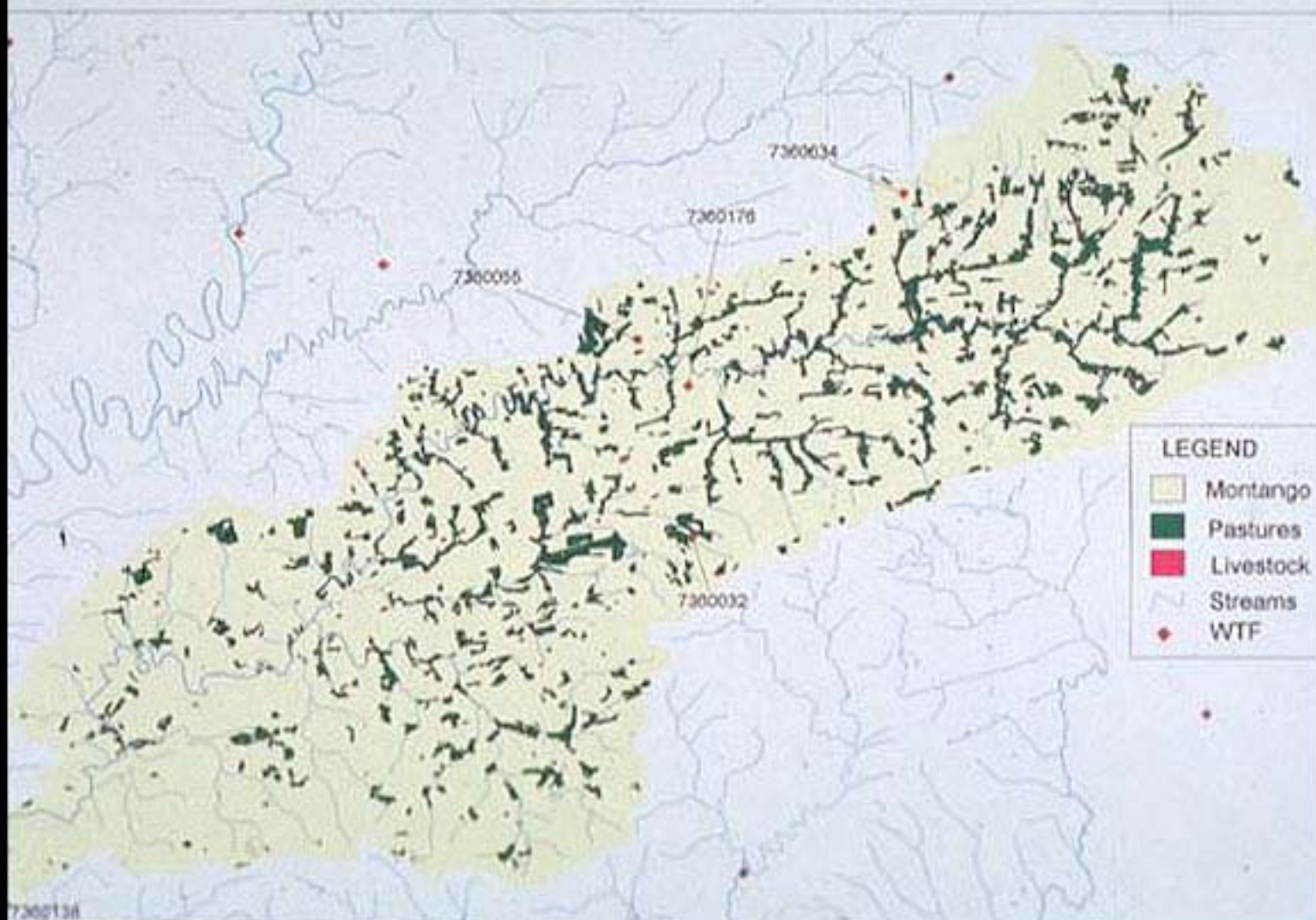
Or write: PO Box 3465, Englewood, CO 80155-3465 Or e-mail: [cattle@nca.net](mailto:cattle@nca.net)







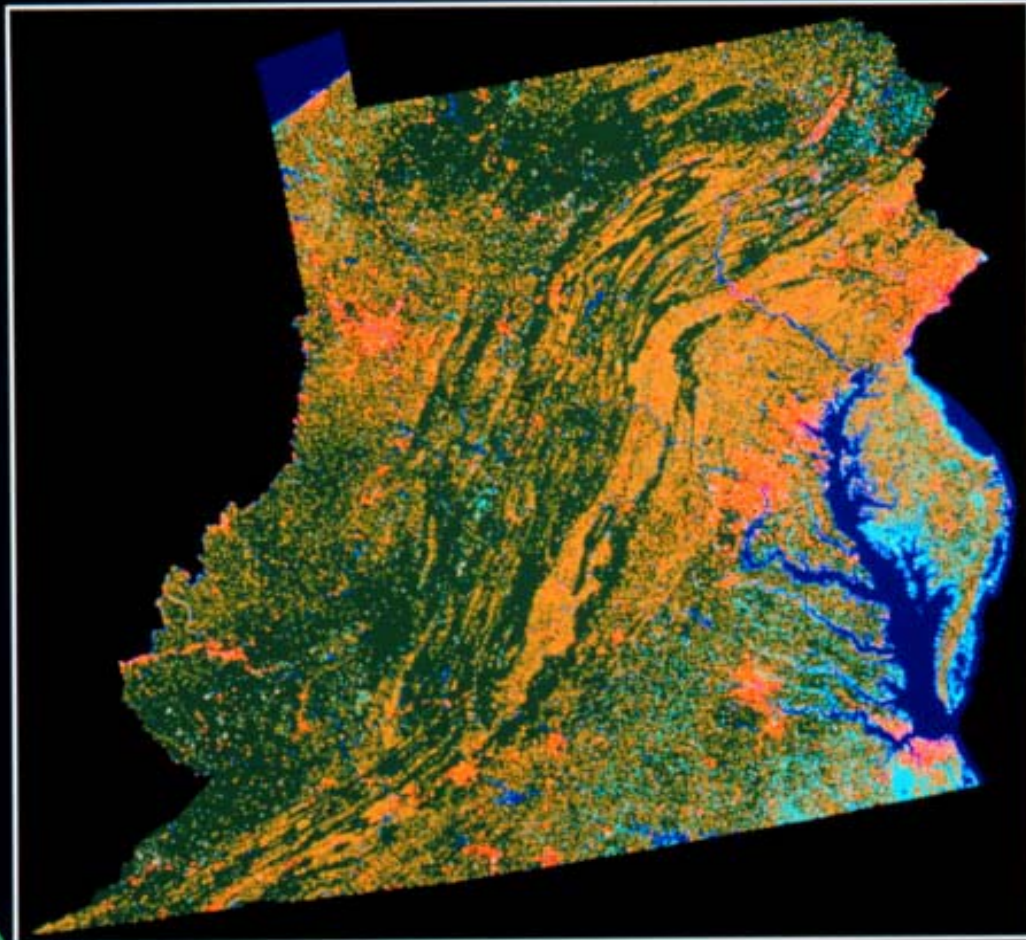
# Lancaster County, Pennsylvania







# MRLC Region 3 (Mid-Atlantic)



- No Data
- Water
- Low Intensity Development
- High Intensity Development
- High Intensity Commercial
- Bare Rock / Quarry / Barren
- Forest
- Agricultural
- Other grass
- Wetlands

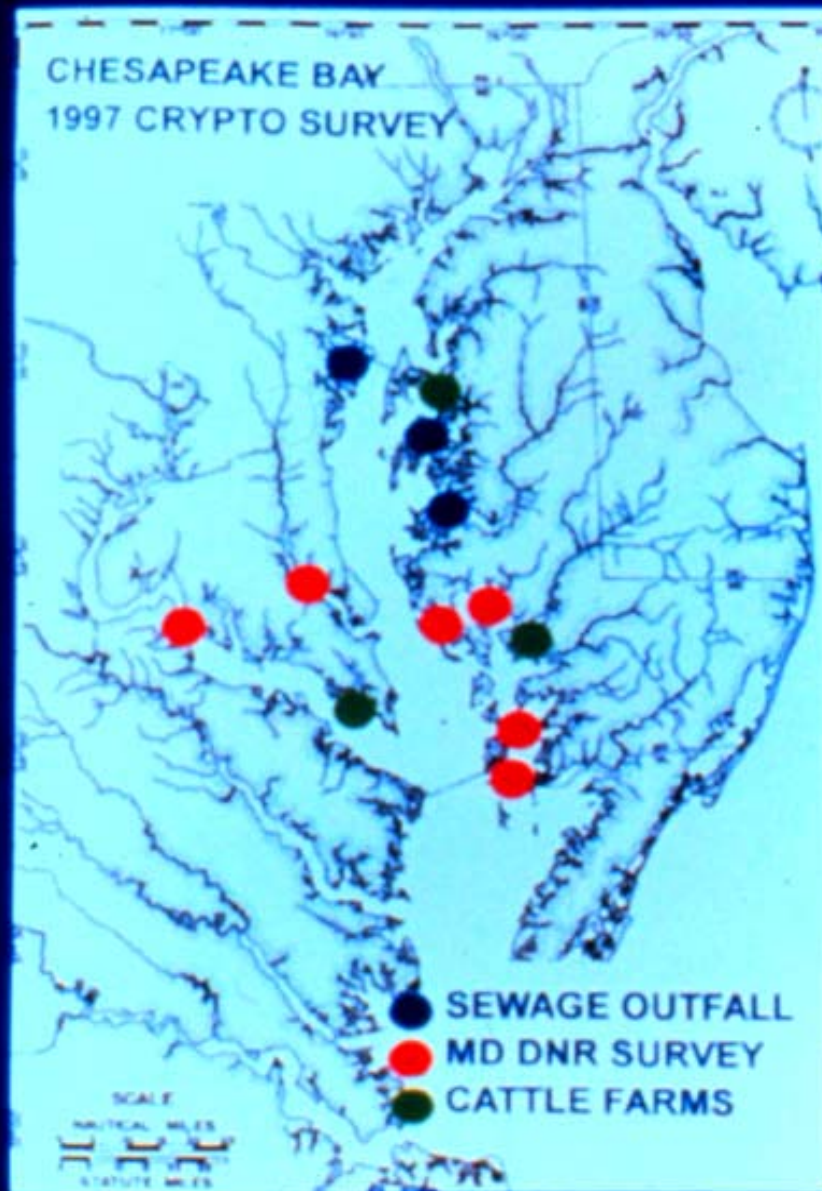


Life Sciences Division



Ames Research Center





## SEWAGE DISCHARGE SITES

Cambridge outfall-Choptank R.  
Annapolis outfall-Severn River  
Annapolis South outfall  
St. Michaels outfall-Miles River

## CATTLE RUNOFF SITES

Pintail point- Wye River  
Mt. Vernon Wharf-Wicomico R.  
H.Lundenberg farm- Potomac

## DNR SITES

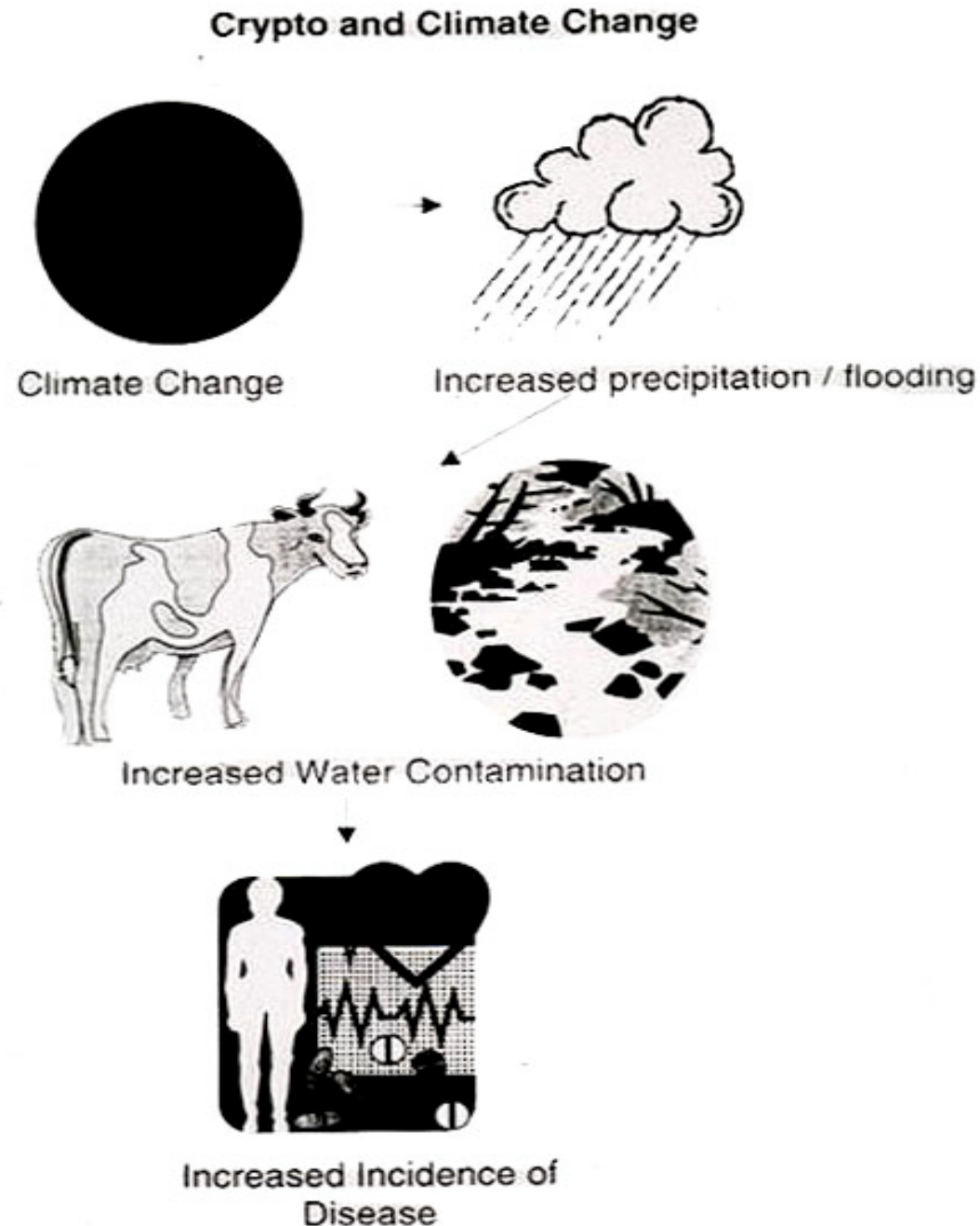
Wetipquin-Natocoke River  
Halfway Mark-Fishing Bay

Integrated assessment of cryptosporidiosis risk under future climate change scenarios.

Study site (Lancaster county), 64% of livestock operations tested positive for crypto oocysts in manure.

(Graczyk et al 2000)

For all waterborne disease outbreaks in US, 1948-94, significant assoc. with preceding heavy rainfall events (Curriero, Patz et al 2001)





## Milwaukee 1993

### Cryptosporidiosis epidemic

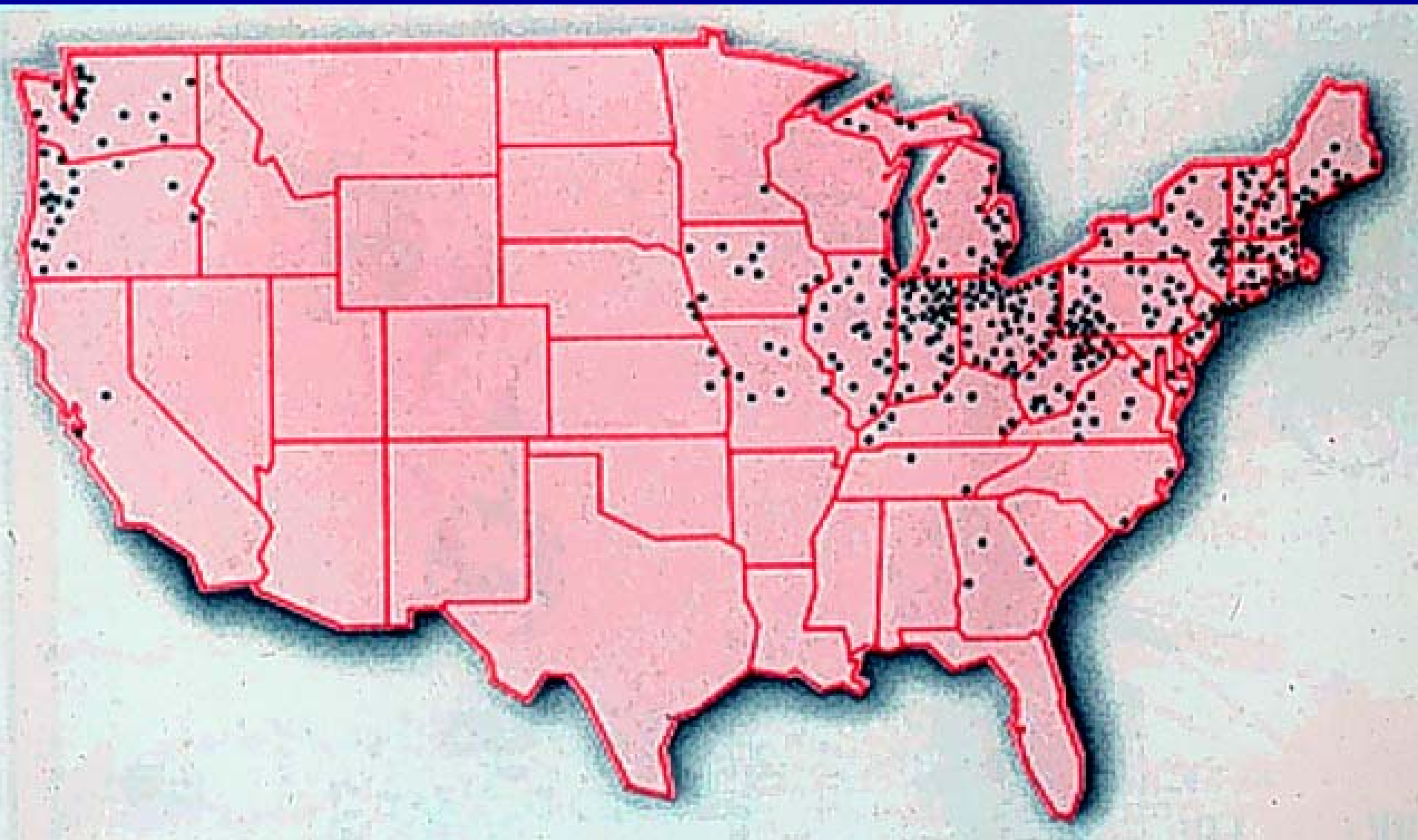
405,000 cases

54 fatalities

Preceded by heaviest rainfall in 50 years



## Location of Combined Wastewater Systems



Source: US EPA

# USA: Combined sewer overflows (CSOs)

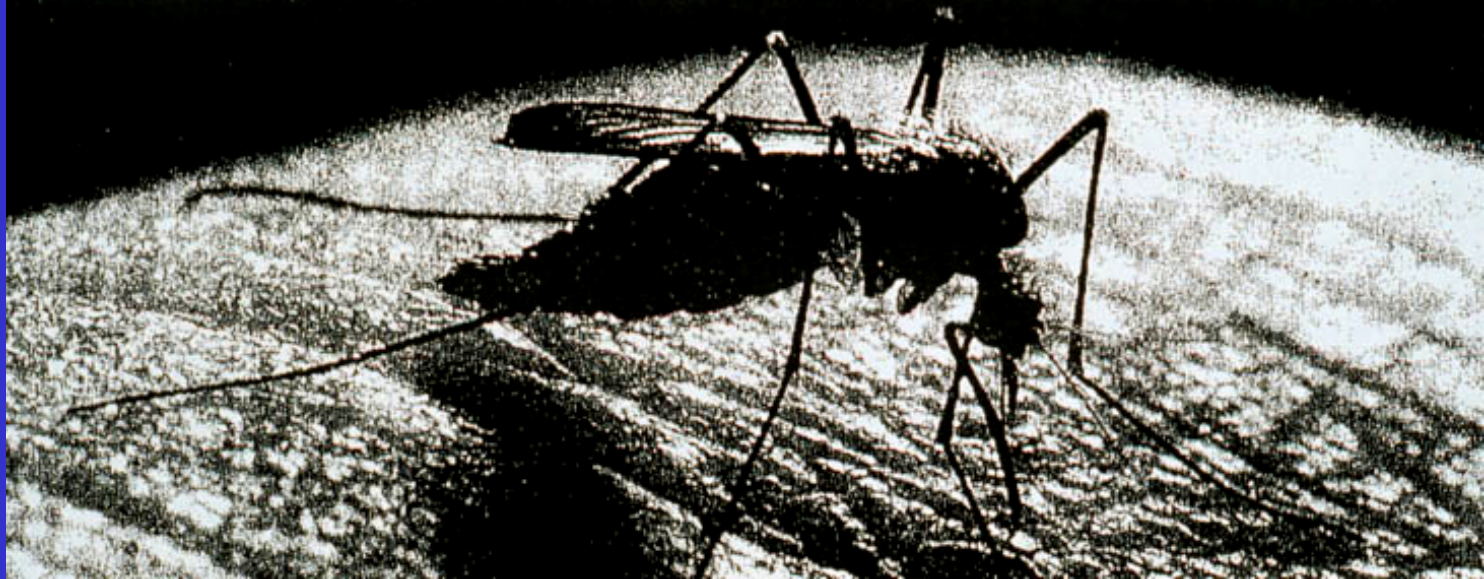


1.2 trillion gal of sewage & stormwater a year  
discharged during combined sewer overflows  
– would keep Niagara Falls roaring for 18 days

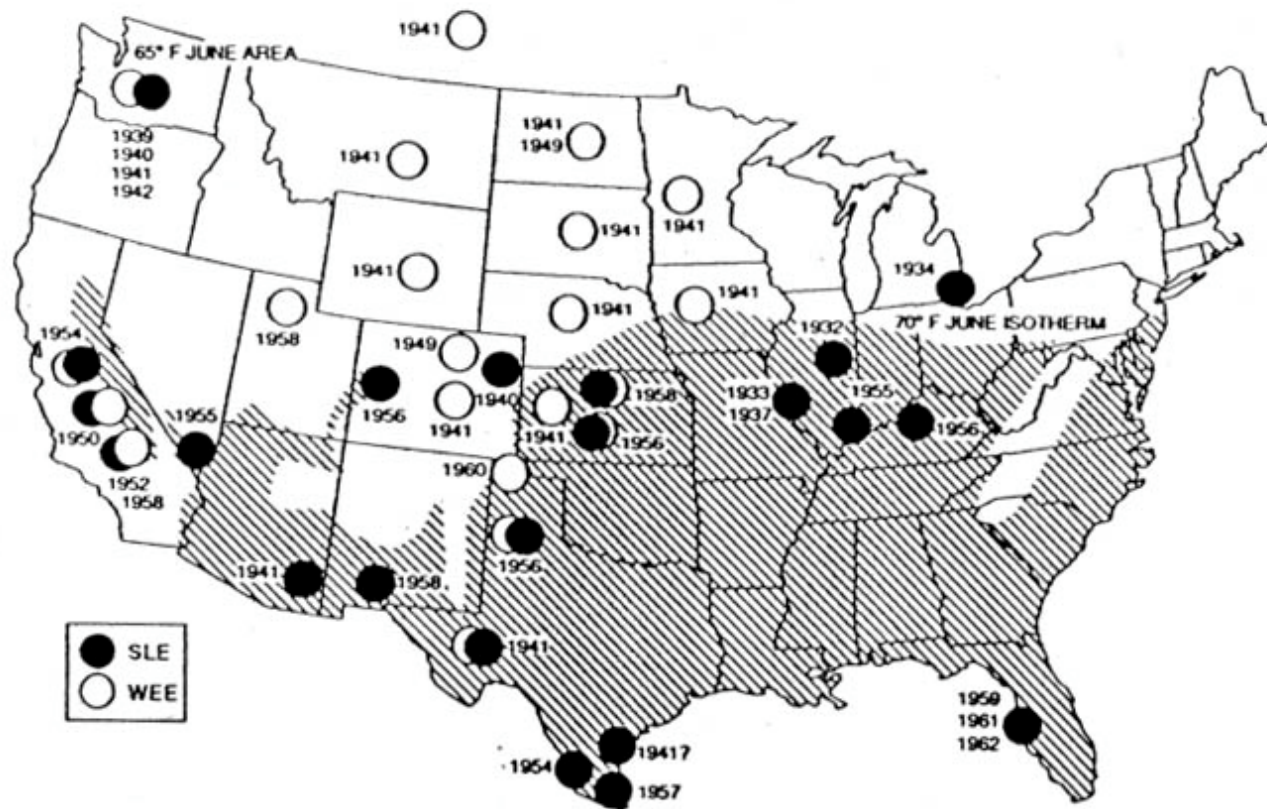


HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND SCIENTISTS WARN OF SPREADING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

# Global Warming's **greatest** threat may also be the **smallest.**







Distribution of recorded human outbreaks of St. Louis and Western Equine encephalitis in the US in relation to 21°C June isotherm. (From Hess et al., 1963).



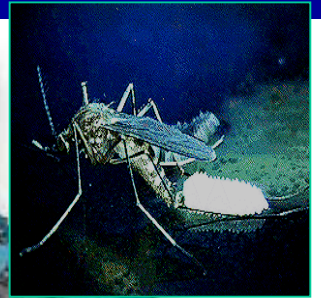
# Stormwater

- Storm drains in urban settings known to account for 50-90% of the vector mosquitoes in local areas
- People living within 160m of manhole or well are 2.47 times more likely to have Dengue exposure
- Subterranean habitat largely overlooked





# Survival of WNV through the winter and resurgence in 2000 ?



Local survival  
re-emergence

Re-introduction

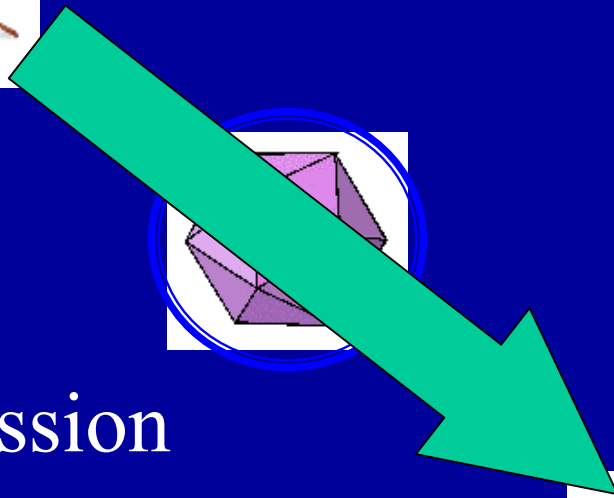
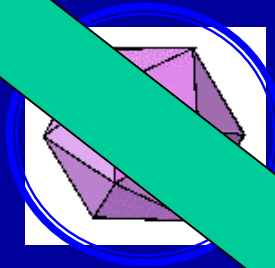


shown on a map of the  
ecological regions of North America

# West Nile Virus Transmission Cycle



- Trans-seasonal maintenance
  - Overwintering



- Vertical transmission
  - Transovarial
  - During oviposition
- Hibernation of blood-fed female



# Locations for hibernating mosquitoes in NYC



Courtesy: B. McLean



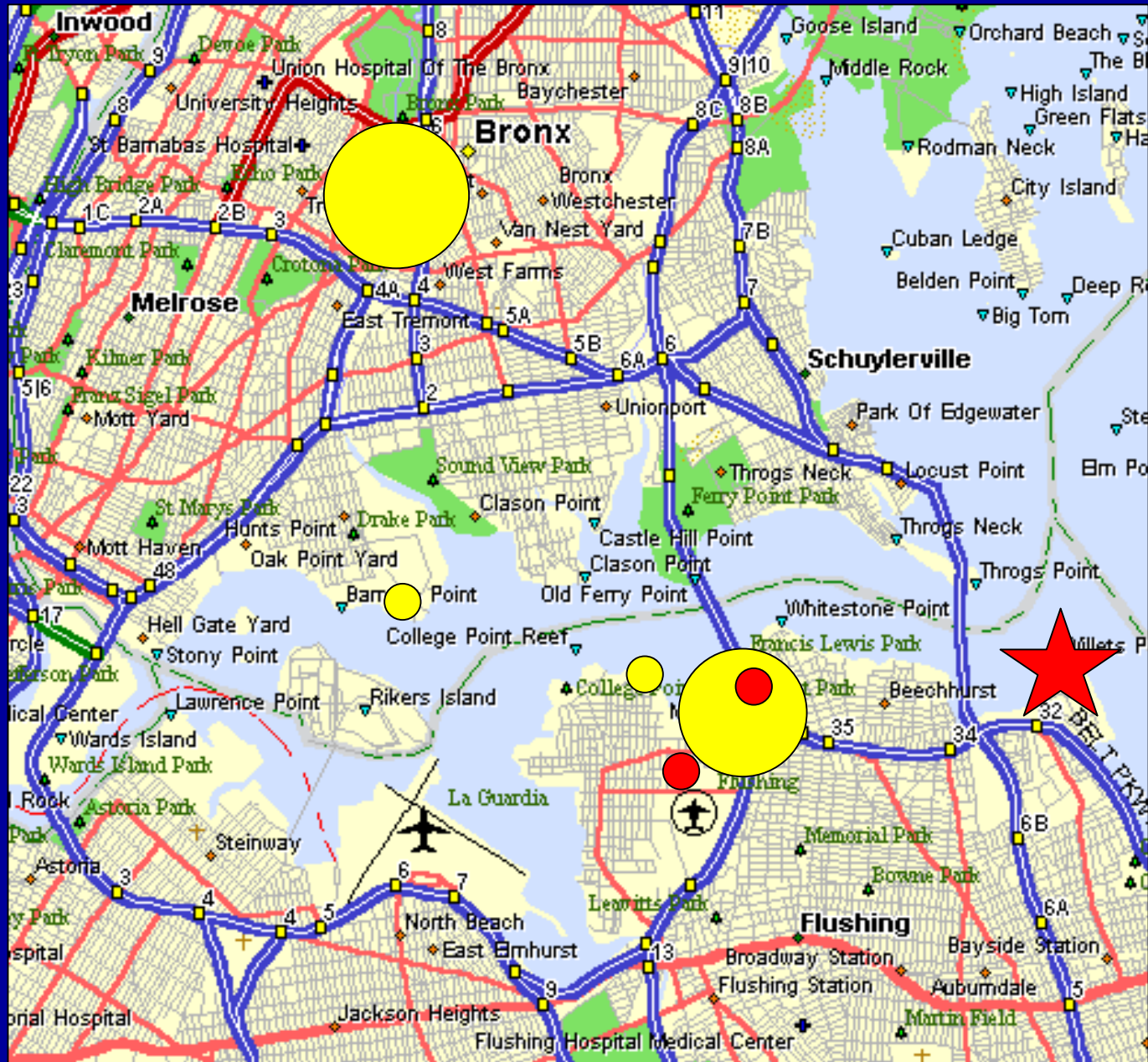
# Overwintering mosquito collections:

Jan-Feb, 2000

Sewer related  
structures ●

Other  
Structures ●

Virus found at  
Ft. Totten ★



by Viremic Migratory Birds

● No local establishment

● Local establishment

Epidemic Focus

?

Courtesy: B. McLean

# **Key Websites for further information**

- 1) [www.jhsph.edu/globalchange](http://www.jhsph.edu/globalchange)
- 2) “ “ “ /nationalassessment-health
- 3) [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)